(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle.* A tolerance is established for albendazole 2-aminosulfone (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 0.2 part per million and in muscle of 0.05 part per million.

(2) *Sheep.* A tolerance is established for albendazole 2-aminosulfone (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 0.25 part per million and in muscle of 0.05 part per million.

[64 FR 1504, Jan. 11, 1999]

§ 556.36 Altrenogest.

(a) *Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of altrenogest is 0.04 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for altrenogest (the marker residue) is 4 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for altrenogest (the marker residue) is 1 ppb.

(2) [Reserved]

[68 FR 62007, Oct. 31, 2003]

§ 556.38 Amoxicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of amoxicillin in milk and in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

[49 FR 45422, Nov. 16, 1984]

§ 556.40 Ampicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 p/m is established for negligible residues of ampicillin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and cattle and in milk.

§ 556.50 Amprolium.

Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-*n*- propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride):

(a) In the edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(3) In eggs:

(i) 8 parts per million in egg yolks.

(ii) 4 parts per million in whole eggs.

(b) In the edible tissues of calves:

(1) 2.0 parts per million in uncooked fat.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue, liver, and kidney.

(c) In the edible tissues of pheasants:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 50 FR 18472, May 1, 1985]

§ 556.52 Apramycin.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for parent apramycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) of swine. The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for total residues of apramycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

[62 FR 40933, July 31, 1997]

§ 556.60 Arsenic.

Tolerances for total residues of combined arsenic (calculated as As) in food are established as follows:

(a) In edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(2) 2 parts per million in uncooked edible by-products.

(3) 0.5 part per million in eggs.

(b) In edible tissues of swine:

(1) 2 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue and by–products other than liver and kidney.

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of bacitracin is 0.05 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* The tolerance for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs is 0.5 part per million.

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.90 Buquinolate.

Tolerances are established for residues of buquinolate as follows:

(a) In edible tissues of chickens:

(1) 0.4 part per million in uncooked liver, kidney, and skin with fat.